

BOMB-DROPPED MID-AIR SEATTERS GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN

Eyewitness Describes Terrible Fireworks Display Following British Aviator's Daring Deed.

LONDON, Oct. 16. A bomb, dropped by a British aviator on the ammunition wagon of a German cavalry column in the forest of Retz, killed 15 Germans, according to information received from the enemy, says a communication of the account of the "eye witness" with the British General Staff at the front, which is made public by the War Office. The "eye witness" is known now to be Colonel Swinton. In his latest narrative, he continues:

"The airman reports that he had a bird's-eye view of the finest display of fireworks he ever witnessed. The German cavalry column was carrying a field gun, a howitzer and ammunition, which were totally destroyed.

"Fourteen motor lorries were reduced to skeletons of twisted iron, and the trunks of the trees at the side of the road were split. Nothing remained of the drivers except mangled bodies and scattered fragments of their clothing.

"When the bomb fell and detonated cases of cartridges exploded and littered the ground in a radius of 50 yards of the carriage shells."

Colonel Swinton adds that some French newspapers ascribe this damage to their droogans.

POPE EXPRESSES SURPRISE AND REGRET AT EXPLOSIONS

Asks Cardinal Gasparri to Keep Him Advised of Bomb Outrages.

ROME, Oct. 16.—Surprise and regret at the bomb explosions in St. Patrick's Cathedral and the rectory of St. Alphonsus' Church, in New York, is expressed by the Vatican.

Pope Benedict XV has asked Cardinal Gaetano Cappellari, the new Papal Secretary of State, to keep him advised as to developments in the case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Plans are being laid here by the Detective Bureau to make a wholesale raid of the homes of Anarchists and members of the Industrial Workers of the World living here.

Joseph Eitor, general organizer of the I. W. O., said his organization has no plans in regard to bombs as far as he knows.

A meeting of the Anti-Militarist League, an organization of Anarchists and I. W. O. members, will be held in Brooklyn tonight in the interest of the unemployed.

PREMIER'S SON ROUGHS IT IN TRENCHES WITH TROOPS

No Frills for Young Asquith, Who Saw Hard Action at Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 16. Confirmation has been made of the statement that Arthur Asquith, third son of the Prime Minister, was in the trenches outside Antwerp during the attack. Young Asquith recently enrolled with the Royal Naval Reserve, which was engaged in the defense of Antwerp.

It is clear he is a very popular officer. In an interview Stoker Lawrence, R. N. E., who has just returned from the Antwerp trenches, said that he had met the Asquiths and that they were the most cheerful and hardest workers of their officers was the Prime Minister's son.

"Lieutenant Asquith's first thought," he added, "was for the comfort and feeding of the men. He roughs it with the boys, who think the world of him. He takes his food with them and has the same as the others. The last time I saw him he was drinking his tea from a corned beef can."

AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES EXCEED MILLION MARK

British Correspondent Gives Alleged Berlin Estimate of 1,350,000.

LONDON, Oct. 16. A Daily Chronicle correspondent in Holland, who has lately been in Berlin, sends the following:

"The authorities in Berlin estimate their losses in France and Belgium up to date at more than 700,000 men. This does not include their losses on the eastern frontier, which they estimate at over 150,000."

"They also acknowledge that the Austrian losses exceed 600,000. Official reports which have been published only concern a portion of the Prussian losses in France. No official lists have been published regarding losses of troops from Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony or Hanover."

"From this it is evident that the Austro-German losses approximate 1,350,000. This figure covers the killed, wounded, missing and, of course, includes all prisoners."

ENGLISHMEN WILL SURVIVE BULLETS OF YOUNG TURK

Assailant Probably Minor Figure in Great Anti-British Plot.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16. The condition of Noel Brixton, M. P., and of his brother, Charles, the two Englishmen who yesterday were wounded by bullets fired by Pachei Hassen, a Young Turk leader, who had just arrived here from Constantinople, was reported today as much improved. Both will recover.

"Their assailant has been held for trial, and the authorities are investigating rumors that he was a minor actor only in a general plot that had for its aim the death of many pro-British Balkan leaders."

JUST HATES TO DROP BOMBS, BUT IT IS WAR

German Aviator Sends Notes With Death-Dealing Shell.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Lieutenant Hans Steffens, the German aviator who threw two bombs from a Zeppelin airplane Monday, also dropped a message which reported that four French officers who were prisoners of the Germans were well. The note concluded:

"They asked me to leave word in Paris that they are all right. And as to the bombs, I regret infinitely to have to drop them, but that is war. Au revoir, Parisians."

WAR OPERATIONS OF DAY AN AID TO GERMAN MORALE

Expert Declares Sinking of British Cruiser Will Imperil German Naval Challenger—Sea Fights Predicted. Analyst Finds Failure in French Army Strength.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Destruction of the British light cruiser Hawke by a German submarine represents exclusively a gain in morale for Germany. From the point of view of sea power the loss of the vessel is without importance. The Hawke was no offensive strength under modern naval conditions, being 23 years old and destined for quick retirement.

Nevertheless, the success of the German submarine has a value quite apart from the actual losses suffered by the Royal Navy. The German navy has never had an opportunity to demonstrate its fitness, and the skill and initiative of its officers under hostile conditions have been unknown quantities to themselves as well as to the rest of the world. The victories won under the sea will give a confidence to the German sailors that undoubtedly will stir them to greater effort.

In this fact lies the possibility for an ultimate sweeping victory for Great Britain. A few more minor victims fallen to submarine attacks may rouse the German naval commanders to such a pitch of enthusiasm as to cause a desperate attempt to drive the English from the seas. The German battle fleet may venture forth and risk a surface engagement with the greatly superior British squadrons. Such a conflict, if Germany were successful, would win the war for her.

The chances against a German victory are much more than the two to one superiority of the British warships. One heavyweight prize fighter attacked by two others, when all are in first-class condition, has far less than one chance in five of winning.

At the same time a possibility of success does exist. This possibility undoubtedly is increased in imagination among German sailors by the submarine success.

If the German warships come out from their harbors of safety and attempt to destroy the British navy, perhaps the chief factor in the decision will be the psychological effect of the submarine raids.

Five British warships which have been sunk by submarines were cruisers not of first line strength. The chief arm of the German naval strategists is to work destruction among these first line units.

How effective the submarines will become in an open fight, only time can tell. British submarines greatly outnumber the German and unprecedented exploits may result.

By AN ARMY EXPERT

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There is no greater mystery in this war than the failure of the French General Staff to furnish adequate forces on the northern frontier to resist the first advance of the German army in August, and this failure again to protect the Channel ports.

There is no mystery about the German army. Even its disposition is semi-officially announced. There are 21 army corps in France, six in Belgium and 12 on the Russian frontier. In addition, there are a million and a half Territorials doing garrison duty, and 500,000 recruits being trained.

Opposed to the 24 German army corps that are now in Belgium, 20 in all, approximately 1,200,000 men, there is the English army of 300,000, the remnant left of the Belgian army, possibly 50,000 effectives, and the entire French army.

France was supposed to have 3,000,000 regular soldiers and reserves when mobilization was complete. Where are they? Very few were ever sent to Belgium or across the German frontier into Alsace. Yet with Germany's 1,200,000 men, and a battle line from the Swiss border, north to Verdun fortress, west of Roze, and

east to Antwerp—a battle line, with its undulations, 200 miles long—Germany is always able, apparently, to detach sufficient reserves from one part of the line to resist special pressure by the Allies' army anywhere, and it is also able to send 200,000 men north to take Antwerp.

Now Germany is moving on the Channel ports. There are only five main lines of railway running north from the French frontier through Belgium. Germany is already in possession of four of them and is using them to bring ammunition and other supplies for her troops. In the past three days she has taken another great junction point at Lille. Ostend, on the English Channel, only 70 miles from the English coast, has been abandoned to the Allies without a battle. Yet Ostend was used as one of the ports of debarkation for the British army, and it is a highly important line of communication for British supplies and reinforcements.

The situation would be understandable if a large part of the allied armies had been diverted elsewhere in order to pierce the German line at some other point. On the other hand, there has been no general offensive movement at any point of the allied armies in the past week. There have been sporadic attacks here and there, and some small garrisons have been there, but no town taken and no vital advantage obtained.

Thoroughness, efficiency, preparedness were expected of the German army as well as great generalship. On the other side the English, in the first onslaughts, vindicated the high reputation the British army has for steadiness under fire and indomitable pluck. The French artillery, in the guns of small calibre, has filled the highest expectations of the nation, and the French foot soldiers have shown great dash and brilliancy as well as that trait common to nearly all modern infantry—the bravery.

The London Times military critic refused to credit the early report that Germany had sent five army corps, 300,000 men, from France to Russia. It would be fatal, he said. And it was not "fatal." Germany has done this, turning the tide of battle on the Russian frontier. But she has done more than that. She has done more in France, she has virtually held her own in France, fighting against the entire French and the entire British armies, and she has made great gains in Belgium.

Where is the French army of 3,000,000 men? The Germans have fewer than 1,200,000 men in France.

GOSPEL OF THE WAR IN BELGIAN STATEMENT

Clemenceau Praises Calm Confidence of King Albert.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 16.—M. Georges Clemenceau, the publisher of L'Homme Enchaîné, was asked recently for some comment on any points of interest in the telegrams exchanged by the French and Belgian Governments when the latter was removed from Ostend to Havre. M. Clemenceau said:

"The finest sentence in the telegrams, because it is the most simple and most concrete, is undoubtedly that used by King Albert, when he said: 'We await with unswerving confidence the hour of our common victory.'"

"Second only to this in its calm resolution is the phrase of M. Millerand, the Minister of War: 'We shall conquer, because our will rises superior to every obstacle.'"

"In these sentences lies the whole gospel of the war."

VESSEL SUNK IN SCHELDT NO MENACE TO SHIPPING

Germans Clear River by Picking Up Belgian Mines.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16. The steamship Gneisenau, which was sunk in the Scheldt, is no impediment to navigation, according to a dispatch from the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung to the Kölnische Zeitung.

The dispatch continues that at a distance of two hours' sail down the river from Antwerp the Belgians laid mines which the Germans now are picking up. The locks which were destroyed will be repaired in a few days, and then navigation out of Antwerp will be unimpeded.

FRANCE LIFTS MEAT TAX

BORDEAUX, Oct. 16.—President Poincaré has just signed a decree admitting fresh meat to France free of duty.

SWIMMING CAVALRY SPRINGS SURPRISE ON GERMAN FORCES

French Horsemen Cross River Lys, Clearing Way for Occupation of Estaires by Allies' Infantry.

PARIS, Oct. 16. Infantry and cavalry, after a period of comparative inactivity, have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the River Lys where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were awaiting them on the other side with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long detour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope, then dragged over a cable, which he attached to a tree. The others, holding to the rope, crossed singly with their horses through the swirling waters.

Arrived on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line and charged the German park and opening the way for the passage over the river of a division of allied infantry, who later occupied Estaires.

Many of the advanced German trenches appear to have been abandoned and the Allies were able to make much headway, where previously they had met with furious resistance.

The idea prevails that the Germans are preparing to retire at the center and concentrate their energies further north, where it is supposed they intend to make another attempt to break the Allies' lines.

5 YEARS FOR DISOBEDIENCE

French Soldier Court Martialled for Refusing to Wash Feet.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Louis Duthier, a French soldier, 25 years old, belonging to the Territorial infantry, was yesterday sentenced by a court martial to five years' labor on public works for having refused to obey the command of his lieutenant to wash his feet in a stream, when all the others of his company did so, after a march on an August day.

Lieutenant A. C. Johnston, well known

DEEDS OF DARING, PATHOS AND HUMOR OF THE WAR

A clever trick, following closely the lines of that played by Volt, the famous roger of Kopenick, has been played upon a Sheffield hotel and a number of Lord Kitchener's recruits at Sheffield, and has set all Yorkshire laughing.

Representing himself as the Deputy of the Council, over the telephone, a person asked a military officer at the barracks if he would care to billet 300 recruits at the Council's newly created hotel for working men. The offer was accepted. Shortly afterwards the manager of the hotel was ordered over the telephone by "his Majesty's transport officer Ridley" to make instant preparation to receive the recruits and provide them with a meat tea.

Transport Officer Ridley quickly followed and assumed complete control of the hotel. "I must first put the beds and see the thing through," he said. The recruits duly arrived, and Transport Officer Ridley appointed a special staff to attend him. One recruit he deputed to him a second man to clean his boots, and a third to wash him. To secure quiet at night he posted up a notice that "there must be absolute silence while your transport officer is asleep."

He also issued strict orders and posted a second notice:

"This is a military institution and the men are under the authority of Mr. Ridley, transport officer. If he calls upon you to do anything, you must do it. It is bound to do so, else he will be guilty of a crime against military law, for which he will be punished by the military authorities."

After a few days Mr. Ridley became ill and was confined to his bedroom. All offers to obtain a doctor were so resolutely declined that the Council became suspicious and telephoned to the barracks. An officer was sent to the hotel, and to him, it is alleged, Ridley produced a note which purported to bear a captain's signature. When the officer left to make further inquiries Mr. Ridley was not long in following him and has not been seen since.

An official notice, published in London, tells how the sick and wounded from the front are received and distributed in England. It says:

"All the hospital ships proceed to Southampton, where there is a special staff for the reception and distribution of the sick and wounded officers and men who are being sent home on them. The arrangements are under the control of a surgeon general, who holds the appointment of a deputy director of medical services. He has at his command 12 ambulance trains specially constructed for the conveyance of four officers and 20 men being down, or for a considerably greater number of patients sitting up. Twice weekly telegrams are received by him from all the larger military and Territorial Force general hospitals, stating the number of beds vacant in each. With this information before him he arranges convoys of sick and wounded on arrival, and dispatches them to their destination in one or more of the ambulance trains."

German papers point out that the aged Count Haseker was not the first retired Prussian field marshal who offered to serve his country as a volunteer. In 1900 old Wrangel accompanied the Prussian army in the same capacity. He had hoped to receive a command, but in the end he was not called upon. In 1904, his desire could not be gratified. Dr. O. Rothmann, a retired Prussian army surgeon, relates that he met the old Field Marshal at Königsberg, after the battle of Sadowa, and asked him to assign to him a few houses for the care of the wounded, but Wrangel replied: "I am sorry, my boy, I cannot do what you ask for; I am merely a simple volunteer, and am just now going home." It is interesting to read in this connection that Field Marshal Radetzky was also 83 years old when he routed the Piedmontese at Novara, on March 23, 1849.

Lieutenant A. C. Johnston, well known

GERMANY MAY SEND SUBMARINES BY RAIL TO SWEEP CHANNEL

Overland Trip to Belgian Coast Probably Will Precede Attack of Kaiser's Vessels on British Fleet.

LONDON, Oct. 16. A widely circulated rumor in London declares that the Germans expect to transport by rail to places on the Belgian and French coasts a number of submarines with which to attack the British fleet.

The feasibility of transporting submarines overland is declared by a well-known American engineer here who has had considerable to do with the study of submarines and the handling of submarine mines. He said:

"It would be possible to transport submarines by rail from Germany to the Belgian and French coasts once the railroad lines were secured; but after reaching the coast, there would come a problem of escaping British war vessels or mine fleets."

Rumors are that the Germans may try to send submarines from near the mouth of the Scheldt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. United States naval officers expect Germany to get one or more of her submarines from her base off the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, to Antwerp, Belgium, on the River Scheldt, and to attempt to harass the British Government by attacking vessels plying between France and England and the British warships in the English Channel.

Regarding the transportation of submarines by rail, one said:

"If there are no tunnels or narrow bridges on the railroads between the point where the submarines would be loaded and their destination, submarines could be transported by rail."

The German Embassy stated that there is a railroad devoid of tunnels running from Hamburg to Antwerp.

CHOLERA IN WAR ZONE

Epidemic Reported in Austria, Russia and Serbia.

BERN, Oct. 16. The Swiss Government officially declared that cholera is now existent in Russia, Austria and Serbia.

The necessary precautions are being taken to prevent the disease spreading to this country.

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